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—**AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS**—

It may be said by some that the chief

After many months of silence the submarine cable is beginning to speak again. As usual, we learnt the value of this service by its loss, and now that we have the prospect of again receiving daily messages from the old world, we shall be

ERRATA.—In Dr. Barry's letter on "School Programmes," for "and that of every Church of England school," read "and that *only* of Church of England schools." In the previous letter, for "what they purpose," read "what they publish."

GRANDER STATISTICS.—The Border Post writes on the gold-mining statistics of Victoria, and puts the matter in a somewhat startling light. In the 47,177 miners of Victoria were paid at the rate of a shilling an hour—then and their early hard-working days when the gold was plentiful, they would amount to £2,358,111 14s. 4d. was expended in the year 1875 on the purchase of machinery, working expenses, casualties, and other items as above given—£1,138,139 2s 4d.—and £3,444,111 14s. 4d. was expended in the year 1876, when the year 1875 record was £1,111,392 5s. worth of gold! Thus the national wealth of Victoria suffered through mining avocations during the year 1875 to the extent of £2,358,111 14s. 4d. and the year 1876 to the extent of £3,444,111 14s. 4d. This is a large sum, and includes the cost of candles, horse hire, legally, and many other incidental expenses, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the national loss of life, the £2,000,000. Considering the loss of life, the whole of the philosophy of the crimples, it is just a question whether the discovery of gold in Victoria has not been the greatest curse that

of the most comfortable Venice. Let us put alcoholic liquors in their proper perspective. They are the "luxuries of life, not among its 'necessaries.' I am quite alive to the exquisite perfume of a specimen of some rare old vintage—to the agreeable exhilaration which comes from the sipping of a glass of champagne. The fragrance of a fine cigar has charms for many persons; its soothing effect is often still more enjoyable. It is useless—it is not wise—to ignore the existence of these pleasures, and to pretend that we can resist their influence, and may perhaps have paid some of our life's misemployment. But that is exactly the point I want to insist on—Don't take your daily wine under any pretext, and your good cigars, and your brandy and your d'auxur, one which must add to the pleasure, by being very lightly, by some at least paid for, but always to be repaid for; and mostly some loss of health, or of mental power, or of calmness of temper, or of judgment, is the price you pay for the pleasure. I am not a moralist, nor a politician, I think that at the present moment such a view of the subject is one which needs to be considered, and if my manner of expressing it can be of any service to you, I shall be very glad to have the honour to be, dear Lady, your faithfully

Later surprising was the unpleasant prominence of the "Lovers' Quarrel" scene, in point of action and facial expression, nothing so complete, and in the deeply emotional passages she achieved a thorough triumph. Signora Maggiolini was especially happy as Marie Derville, and both her singing and her acting were excellent. The lawyer was recalled by the audience as the "Lover-Lawyer" as Sergeant La Rive played with much finish and impressiveness. Mr. H. A. Douglas gave a fair rendering as Marshal visiting the prisoners and the "Lovers' Quarrel" was a tolerable adjunct—Major Valmore, Mr. J. J. Connelley, and Corporal Valentine, an old veteran with commendable unctuousness, and Mrs. Jordan as the mother of the hero, Miss Kate Treville. Miss Douglas was a pathetic and graceful Laura, and the principal parts of Adolph and Alfred found adequate representatives in Miss Myra Lloyd and Miss Florence. The latter was very juvenile performer. The "Lovers' Quarrel" was handsomely done, and Signor Ziorra conducted the orchestra, and his own vocal positions. "The Old Corporal Quadrilles," "La Valse," and "The Trickett Galop," were

...including the amount we understand that the amount promised to the funds of the show, is now about £300. As the district has not yet been canvassed, this result must be considered most encouraging, as we believe even though the large stockholders have been notified, the amount will be increased.

and the large stockowners have promised contributions.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN
MUSEUM FOR JULY 1878

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN
MUSEUM FOR JULY 1878

[illegible]

yellow Robin, *Eopsaltria Australis*, by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 Five eggs of *Eutrema* temporalis, one of *Zosterops* rosei, Douville.
 by Mr. J. A. Norton, Double Bay. The last small egg of
 Bellin's. A single egg of *Caprimulgus* by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 Flower Island, by Commodore Hosking, by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 rock, Albion of *Vespa crassipes*, by Mr. J. P. Burns Paddington.
 by Mr. J. C. Barnes. A single egg of *Caprimulgus* by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 Mudge, by Mr. J. Bowlin. A single egg of *Caprimulgus* by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 Coatsworth, by Mr. John Russell. A. S. N. Company.
 eastern birds in the flesh, two *Ponotostictus* temporalis, two
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 vora, four rearmounted parrots, *Uroloncha* maculosa, one yellow
 Robin, *Eopsaltria Australis*, one black and white Robin, *Eopsaltria*
australis, one egg and one young of *Caprimulgus* by Mr. Amos.
 Hearne Barbital. Two copies of the "Parma" of *Caprimulgus*
 by F. G. Waterhouse, C.M.E., &c. A paper on New Zealand
 Bullfinch *bulweri*, one *Mitris* by Mr. J. C. Barnes.
 Bullfinch *bulweri*, one *Mitris* by Mr. J. C. Barnes.

THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—The report of the proceedings of the council of the University of Melbourne for the year ending 31st May last has been published in the form of a pamphlet. From this document the *Age* gathers the following particulars. During the year 416 candidates presented themselves for examination, 306 of whom were for the matriculation examination. The number who passed that examination was 201, or 64 per cent. The candidates for the examination in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Medicine were 154 and 12 respectively. The passings for other examinations were as follows:—First year, 43; second year, 23; third year, 26; fourth year, 12; and fifth year, 7. Of the 154 who presented themselves for the examination in the Faculty of Law, 64 passed in arts, 26 in laws, 40 in medicine, 6 in dentistry, and 1 in pharmacy. M.A. examination. A list of honour men for the year is then given, and the report goes on to set out the resignations and elections during the year. It is then stated that the council have given consideration to the most judicious mode of expending the surplus given by Sir Samuel Wilson for the erection of a hall, and it has been resolved that the building of a residence for the professor of medicine should be the Tudor pre-eminence, with the power of adding to the period to the windows, the walls capable of being of Tasmanian freestone, the interior of brick, and the inside of Oamaru limestone. The council also asked the Government to contribute £5000 towards the building on the estates for the purpose of erecting a lecture hall large enough to accommodate the students in medicine and the metallurgical class, which have been the largest in the Annual statement of accounts. It was also shown that the revenue of the University was

of annual endowment, \$228 66, interest on endowments and \$5950 4s. 10d. for fees, making the total receipts for the year £15,178 12s. 10d., which, with a balance from the previous year of £1475 18s. 9d., made the money available £16,654 8s. 7d. On the expenditure side of the statement appear salaries, 440,324 6s. 8d. and allowances, £2311 1s. There are a number of other items, which, with advances to scholarships and exhibition funds, absorbed all the money available.

DANGEROUS CONVEYANCE.—Within the last three days (according to the *Border Post*) entries were passed at the Albany Custom-house for 1800 lbs. of powder. About 800 lbs. were purchased by local traders, and about 1000 lbs. of it were conveyed to Wagga Wagga. We are of opinion that the public safety requires the construction of a powder magazine at Albany for the storage of large quantities of this dangerous substance, so that they may be properly constructed for the purpose, duly licensed as such, should only be used in its conveyance to the interior. Soon or later, unless some precautionary measures are observed, we fear some dreadful accident will occur.

MACAULAY ON MATHEMATICS.—Oh, for words to express my abomination of that science, if a name can be so usefully and embellished arts may be so applied to the most odious and unprofitable of certain properties in numbers and figures! Oh, that I had to learn astrology, or demology, or scholastic divinity; oh, that I were to pore over Thomas Aquinas, and to adjust the relation Entity with the two Predicaments, so that I were exempted from this miserable study! I have no discipline of the mind but the study of statistics, and I have no consolation but the consolation of numbers. I feel myself becoming a personification of algebra, a living trisecant.

MUSICAL FAMILIES.—Hereditary talent shows itself more markedly, it would seem, in the arts than in the sciences. Taking music, we find some remarkable instances. The Isch family, which took its rise in 1558, and became extinct in 1800, presents an unbroken series of musicians for nearly two centuries of that interval. The head of the family was Veit Bach, a celebrated organist and composer, who was followed by his family who were musicians by profession. The

descendants literally "overran Thuringia, Saxony and Franconia," says Papillon. "They were all organists, church singers, or what was called in Germany, 'city musicians.' When they became too numerous to live altogether, and the members of the family were too numerous to be allowed to meet once a year, on a stated day, with a view to keep up a sort of patriarchal bond of union. The custom was kept up till nearly the middle of the 18th century, and often—more than 100 persons bearing the name of Bach, men, women, and children were seen assembled. In the family are reckoned twenty-two women; thirty-two men; twenty-four boys; and twenty-four girls. As the family was

musicians. Mozart's father was second Kapellmeister to the Prince-Bishop of Salzburg. — *Continued on Page 1*

THE WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH OF CHINA.—The *Hongkong Register* has lately been discussing the question of the power of the Chinese, and its means of offering effective resistance to any European invader. The conclusion comes to a wholly adverse to any hopes that the Court of Peking may at present entertain of being in a position to carry out a hostile policy. It is pointed out that, notwithstanding great efforts have been made since the last war, which ended so disastrously for China,

them, to be prepared for any and every contingency, and to be ready to meet any emergency. The Japanese, with their ships, and breechloaders, under Li Hung-Sang's inspiration and direction chiefly, they were not even prepared for such an enemy as the Japanese. Theirs are neither ironclad, nor of a calibre and equipment to enable them to keep the sea for an hour against a fourth-rate battleship. They drifted from the coast, and fled to the interior, and the Japanese, with their ironclads, were formidable only to their own race. All this is true enough, as we have means of knowing from other and authentic sources. But granted that the Chinese are at this moment living in a fool's paradise, and are incurring a great peril from their

ignorance or their own weakness. Western Power should attack China, this need not always be so. A really competent soldier like Gordon, or a sailor of the Osborne or Napier type-of which there are never wanting living examples-could in three years alter the whole complexion of affairs, and give to the Chinese both an army and a fleet which would make war a perilous and costly undertaking, whoever might be the aggressor. But the means are at our hand, and only require to be under vigorous European direction for a comparatively short space of time to take quite a different shape from anything that has yet been seen on Chinese territories. They are trying

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The general report by Captain Tyler on railway companies in the United Kingdom has just been issued, from which it appears that a total sum of \$269,895,931 had been expended the end of last year on 16,449 miles of railway, of which \$749 were expended on new lines, and \$159,946,498 on single lines, at a cost of about \$27,000 a mile. By the running of trains over 200,484,265 miles, \$58,896,498 were received during

the year, of which \$31,647,517 were expended in working and maintenance and \$28,251,961 remained as net profit, so that 86 per cent. of the gross receipts were expended in earning them.—*Public Opinion*

www.nla.news-page14

ARRIVAL
OF THE
ENGLISH MAIL[VIA SUEZ.]
AT GLENELG, S.A.

[FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

GLENELG, TUESDAY.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Assam* anchored off Glenelg at 4.30 this morning. She left Suez on July 28, and reached King George's Sound on August 10, left Suez on 11th, having fair weather passage all the way. The *Assam* is a magnificent vessel, commanded by Captain Cates.

PASSENGERS.

For Sydney.—Messrs. E. Murch, Burdick, Hyde, Moore, B. Chalon, Le Gall, Le Pelvill, Honorable H. S. Lytton, Mrs. Burdick.
For Melbourne.—Messrs. W. H. Davenport, F. Davenport, W. M. Fay, F. J. Parsons, H. Anderson, Scobie, Trotman, E. Jennings, R. H. Caird, Butler, Tolleran, H. Bain, J. Matcham, Chamberlain, Hundy, E. W. Butcher, J. Proffling, B. W. Campton, G. Spurs, Messadams Campton and Burmann.
For New Zealand.—Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Brassey is selecting a party of friends to make a trip round the world in a vessel now building for that purpose.

The celebrated London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, has been purchased by the Royal Bank of Scotland, for £50,000, and will be pulled down to extend the bank premises.

Mr. Ripley and Sir George Bowyer have been expelled from the Reform Club.

The dismissed by head-master Allen, of Mr. Maxwell, under-master, from the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, on the sole ground that he is a Wesleyan, has created a strong feeling throughout the country.

At the Cobham sale of yearlings on the 17th ultimo 41 lots were disposed of, at an average price of 361 guineas, the highest sum being 760, 1050, 1150, and 2300 guineas; the total was 14,810 guineas. Afterwards Mr. Coombe's yearlings were sold, six fetching an average of 1183 guineas; for a colt by Macaroni out of Grand Duchess, 410 guineas were given by Robert Peck, the Rusby trainer.

At Kirkcaldy thirty-one persons have been fined for cockfighting, and during Whitweek in different parts of Wiltshire large parties of police were engaged in trying to prevent this brutal pastime; numerous combats took place.

On the 10th June, Weston undertook to walk 500 miles in six days at Royal Gymnasium, Edinburgh, but failed to accomplish more than 435.

On June 24th, an international boat race took place on Thames between London and Frankfurt crews; London gained an easy victory by some lengths.

A young man named Walker swam in Boyton's dress from Whitby to Scarborough, 20 miles, in 21 hours.

Owing to the contraction of goods traffic, several leading railway companies are putting men on short hours, and otherwise enforcing economy.

At the Crew Locomotive Works, 7000 men are working only five days per week.

In a wages dispute between masters and men at Durham, 20,000 men have voted for arbitration and 10,000 for a strike.

Messrs. Crawshaw have given notice of a reduction which will bring the wages of ironworkers 10 per cent. below the standard of 25 years ago.

Earl Fitzwilliam has reopened the colliery near Rotherham, closed twelve months ago, the men having acceded to his terms.

Mr. McDonald has written a letter to the miners' agent for North Staffordshire, in which he draws a gloomy picture of the prospects of trade, and exhorts the men to accept the employers' terms.

The great works at Saltair, employing 3000 men, were closed a week, owing to a strike of weavers against a reduction of 10 per cent.

In the cotton and linen factories generally operatives are working short time.

The strike and lock-out of Bristol house painters and decorators terminated on June 17, after seven weeks' duration.

The labourers employed in building trades throughout the country, numbering about 200,000, have decided on a scheme of federation, to be discussed at a great delegate conference, in London, on August 7th.

On June 28th, without previous notice, the composers and printers of most of the Berlin newspapers struck.

The trial of Richard Banner Oakley is deferred till the August sessions, on grounds that he had not time to prepare his defence.

Robert Summerville, formerly corresponding clerk at Oakley's Bank, is committed for trial, charged with stealing a cheque for £2000, belonging to the bank.

Mr. Lewis, M.P., has obtained a rule nisi for a criminal information against the proprietor and publisher of *The World*, for libel in several articles headed "Under the Clock."

On the 28th the annual conversazione took place at the South Kensington Museum, seven hundred persons being present; and on the 30th the annual business meeting was held, which closed the season.

Signor Boccardi has returned to Italy from New Guinea with a valuable collection of objects of natural history.

The escape of Fenian prisoners from Western Australia excites little sensation in England; but in Dublin, on June 14th, the event was celebrated by a torchlight procession and burning of effigies, &c.

The education question has come to the front again, in Lord Sandon's Elementary Bill, which has come down to the Lower House. There is great opposition to the bill in both Houses, as it is considered that the bill tends to strengthen the ascendancy of clergy; but, after undergoing some slight modification in committee, the measure will be forced through by the overwhelming Conservative majority.

The second reading of the bill was passed by 350 votes to 78.

Lord Elcho, supported by Mr. Lowe, has moved resolutions for uniting the whole of the metropolis under one government; but Mr. Cross intimated that the work was too Herculean for him to undertake.

Referring to the predictableness of Angora goats in Australia, the *Globe* suggests that they might with advantage be introduced into Wales and Scotland.

The deceased wife's sister law, in relation to the colonies, continues to be agitated, writers pointing out the anomaly of marriages sanctioned in Australia not being recognised at home.

The Hon. C. Childers has written to the *Times* denying that he agrees with Sir Charles Adderley's views on the subject of Imperial legislation controlling colonial shipping. He upholds the colonial view.

The official report of the Court of inquiry into the loss of the *Strathmore* criticises the mode in which the cargo was stowed, disapproves of shifting boats from their original positions in the ship, does justice to the memory of the master, and commends the conduct of the American captain who rescued the survivors.

The Brighton, with emigrants from London to Auckland, put into Alga Bay on May 24 with scarlet fever on board.

The *Monatlie*, when leaving London for Adelaide, grounded for five hours on the Kentish coast, but having sustained no serious injury proceeded on her voyage on June 17.

The *Invincible* was severely damaged by fire while lying in Milwall Dock.

The *Hydaspes*, carrying 665 immigrants; and the *Trevelian*, with 344, have sailed for Adelaide.

The American Congress has passed a resolution to restrict emigration from China.

Mr. George Dixon, owing to pressure of private engagements, resolved to retire from the representation of Birmingham in the House of Commons, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been chosen to fill the vacant seat, and for this purpose he has resigned his official position of Mayor. Mr. Chamberlain's return to Parliament excites high expectation.

Mr. Bowen, a Conservative, has been returned for Pembroke, in place of Mr. Scourfield, deceased.

Faera Winslow, the American forger, having been released from custody by the British Government, General Grant has sent a special message to Congress to the effect that England has thereby abrogated and annulled the extradition treaty between the two countries.

Owing to these deplorable differences another American prisoner charged with forgery—Charles J. Brant—has since been set at liberty. English public opinion severely blames our Government as being in the wrong.

Meanwhile the Canadian Court has refused to discharge a criminal fugitive from the United States.

A strong memorial from Barbadoes adverse to Governor Hennessey has been presented to the Colonial Office. The House of Assembly petition for a Royal Commission and the Governor's recall. All rioting has ceased, but considerable restlessness exists amongst labourers. The gaols are crowded with prisoners awaiting trial.

When the German squadron was on its way to Turkish waters a short stay was made at Gibraltar. When on shore the German sailors got drunk and insulted some young ladies, which roused the anger of the Gibraltar boatmen. A riot ensued, requiring the intervention of the military.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated at Windsor Castle on the 20th. Before leaving Balmoral, the Queen gave a ball to the courtiers and servants, her Majesty joining in the dances.

Accounts from India represent the general satisfaction given by the Queen's assumption of the Imperial title.

The Duke of Connaught has joined his regiment, the 7th Hussars, at Liverpool. Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet by the Fishmongers' Company, and presented with the freedom of that company.

The Prince of Wales reviewed 30,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park on July 1. The crowd was enormous. He has promised £500 towards a fund for establishing a Cornish Bishophip. He will pay a visit to the Brussels Exhibition in August or September.

The *Gazette* announces that Lord Northbrook will henceforth be known as Viscount Baring and Earl Northbrook.

Civil Service pensions are granted to Dr. Rumsey, sanitary writer; Rev. J. G. Wood, writer on natural history; and to the widow of Mr. Banim, the Irish novelist.

Rumours of the Czar's abdication are again becoming prevalent.

Mr. Heyer, who died recently, has bequeathed to Owen's College, Manchester, his interest in the Garton Locomotive Works, valued at £10,000. For an infirmity, a grammar school, and a new church he has left an additional £30,000.

Mr. Baird, iron master, of Canbus Doon, has left £3,000,000.

This is the first attempt to give practical effect to the army mobilisation scheme.

A cremation congress, held at Dresden on June 6th and 7th, was scantily attended. All the German Governments, except that of Saxony-Gotha, are opposed to cremation.

A staff of French engineers are now engaged taking soundings in English waters for the proposed Channel tunnel.

Mr. Mackenzie, with the members of the expedition organised for the purpose of inquiring into the feasibility of admitting the waters of the Atlantic into the Desert of Sahara, have left Liverpool for the north-west coast of Africa.

The affairs of the late Mr. Foley, sculptor, are placed in chancery by a relative not provided for in his will.

Sunday, June 18, was observed as Hospital Sunday. The sums forwarded to the Lord Mayor amount to £25,000.

The last series of experiments at Shoeburyness, with the 38-ton gun, are highly satisfactory. This gun, the heaviest afloat, may be confidently trusted to do the work required of it. It can be worked rapidly and accurately at a long range, and has wonderful power of endurance.

In some recent torpedo experiments at Portsmouth, gun cotton has shown itself far superior to gunpowder as an explosive agent; the ship *Oberon* was sunk by three torpedoes.

The theatrical season is closing. Signor Rossi had his benefit at Drury Lane on June 21, Mr. Irving at the Lyceum on the 24th, and Charles Matthews at the Gaiety on the 22nd. These actors will not reappear on the London stage till winter.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Mr. Disraeli, who previous to the Whitnall recess had been quite prostrated by an attack of bronchitis, returned to public business reinvigorated both in body and mind by the temporary rest. His present vivacity contrasts agreeably with his previous languor and apathy.

The Ministry have been twice interrogated respecting Turkish affairs and the actual policy which the British Government is pursuing, but the evasive replies of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby were far from satisfactory. Considerable anxiety is felt lest in opposing the selfish schemes of Russia, we should be thought to approve the repressive atrocities of Turkey in the insurgent provinces.

On 22nd Mr. Bruce asked for papers concerning the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, intimating however that, if their production and a discussion would be injurious to public service, he would postpone his motion. Mr. Disraeli complimented Parliament on the sage forbearance and patriotic reserve hitherto shown in refraining from discussions which would have been inconvenient, and promised that these reserves should not be abused.

Before the prorogation an opportunity should be afforded for giving an exposition of Ministerial policy. At present it was desirable that the new Sultan should have time to survey his position, and decide what steps should be taken to extricate his Empire from its present difficulties. He had proclaimed an amnesty, and conceded a suspension of hostilities; and communications were passing between the Porte and its subjects respecting the probable results. He (Mr. Disraeli) could form no opinion of those results. The Marquis of Hartington intimated that on the Opposition side there existed a strong feeling that at the earliest convenient period the House should be enabled to express its opinion on the Ministerial policy since the outbreak of hostilities between Serbia and Turkey. Ministers, he said, have been repeatedly importuned to declare their policy but in vain. Papers are promised as soon as they can be printed.

The Permissive Liquor Bill Debate resulted in a decision showing 801 for the bill and 219 against Sir Wilfrid Lawson's measure makes no progress in Parliament, but the movement gathers strength out of doors. A petition was agreed to at an enormous Hyde Park gathering on Whit Monday, and a crowded meeting at Exeter Hall demanded the right of restraining the desolating liquor traffic.

Mr. Peter Taylor's motion for the abolition of flogging in the navy was negatived by 120 votes to 62.

Mr. Cross has introduced a prisoners' bill, which is so revolutionary in its tendency, that it has roused the indignation of country gentlemen. It provides for centralisation in our prison system, economy of expense, and a diminution of unpaid magistrates.

A question of privilege has been raised in the House of Commons by Sir W. Fraser, who complained that Mr. Ripley, member for Bradford, had been threatened with expulsion from the Reform Club for certain speeches and votes in Parliament. Meeting with no encouragement from the leaders of the House to summon the offenders to the bar of the House, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Lewis has a similar rod in pickle for the gentlemen in the reporters' gallery who write those stinging critiques in the *World*, entitled "Under the Clock," but the Prime Minister most provokingly declines to find an opportunity for ventilating the grievance.

On the 16th June a monster petition, signed by 12,000 persons, praying that no further grants be made for members of the Royal family until some explanation of their present income is given, was presented by Messrs. Hart and McDonald, amid much riotous laughter. The enormous roll of the petition resembled a bale of cotton goods.

On the 26th attention was called in both Houses to the horrible atrocities committed by the Turks on native Christians in Bulgaria, as narrated by the *Daily News* Correspondent. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli thought the statements were exaggerated.

A select committee was appointed on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury to make inquiry into the prevalence of intemperance.

ACCIDENTS.

Several fatal explosions are among the tragedies of the month. On the 22nd June six men were killed and a seventh seriously mutilated by an explosion of dynamite in a blacksmith's shop at Hamilton, near Glasgow; six men perished by an explosion in the workings at Burley colliery, near Sheffield; by an explosion of gas in Messrs. Massey and Co.'s foundry, Leeds, the building was wrecked and other damage done.

On board the *Argonaut*, laden with 1500 tons steam coal, blew six of the crew into the air and killed them, others were seriously injured; houses were shaken, two miles distant from Penarth Dock, by a torpedo explosion at Portsmouth; the line attendant was killed and the engineer in charge of the machinery was mutilated; the accident occurred on board the torpedo-ship *Vesuvius*.

At Eastbourne, on June 11, a boat accident occurred through a sudden gust of wind, by which twelve young men, of the artisan class, lost their lives.

On June 24 a terrible railway disaster happened in Spain. The mail train ran off the line at Torrega, in Catalonia, killing seventeen persons and injuring thirty-seven others.

The recurrence of serious inundations in France and Switzerland during the middle of June has created some apprehension in England. The anxiety was intensified by the confident forecasts of Captain Saxby, who announced early in the month that there would be great atmospheric disturbances about the 24th, accompanied by high tides between the 20th and 26th. Accordingly, we had tropical heat, wind, tempest, torrents of rain in some localities, and many fatalities from lightning. The tide, though high, did no mischief.

On the night of the 1st, a frightful collision occurred on the Metropolitan Railway, in which forty persons were injured.

FIRES.

The month of June has maintained its evil celebrity for great fires in all parts of the world. At the close of the second week there was a large fire at Bermondsey, in which seven valuable houses were burned to death; some extensive cowsheds in Clapham, which at one time threatened to devastate Manor-street; the drug mills of Messrs. Gates and Little, in Commercial Road, were totally burned; a large range of stabling in Chelsea, belonging to the General Omnibus Company—the horses all rescued; the stores of the London and North Western Railway in Sun-street, City, and others of less importance. On June 10th, a terribly fatal fire occurred at Ayr, by which the wool works and carpet factory of Mr. James Templeton were destroyed and twenty-nine women and girls perished; the progress of the flames was too rapid to permit their escape, and their bodies were calcined. The damage is estimated at £100,000; about 400 hands are thrown out of employment. A relief fund for the sufferers is being organized.

Mr. Trimmell, who was severely burnt while extinguishing the late fire at Canterbury Cathedral, has died from his injuries. On the 16th June there was a great fire in buildings connected with the railway station at Warsaw, the damage about two million roubles. On the 17th a fire, entailing enormous loss, and destroying over fifty houses, occurred at Moscow. On the 18th, three-fourths of the town of Kachador, in the Caucasus, including the bazaar, were swept away by fire.

SPORTING.

Risbar, the Mineral colt, winner of Derby, carried off the Grand Prix de Paris, on June 11th; Enguerrand, winner of the Oaks, was 2nd; and Moudaine, 3rd. The Ascot week commenced on June 13th; the weather throughout was favourable, the attendance large, and the racing good. On the first and last days several Royal Princes and Princesses and illustrious foreign visitors were present. The Prince of Wales Stakes, worth nearly £3000, was won by Petrarch; Great Tom, 2nd; Julius Caesar, 3rd; White-bait secured the Ascot Stakes; Blue Riband, the Maiden Plate; Thunderer, the Gold Vase; and Lowlander, the Queen's Stand Plate.

On the 14th, twenty-two horses started for the Royal Hunt Cup, which was won by Hopbloom. Dalham being 2nd, and Thor 3rd. The Fernhill Stakes were carried off by Springfield, and the Visitors' Plate by Jester. In an interesting match between Lowlander and Controversy, for 1000 sovereigns, the latter won by two lengths. On the 15th only six horses started for the Gold Cup, which was won by Apology without much effort; Craig Millar was half a length, and Fore-runner three lengths behind. The race, 2½ miles, was won in 4½ minutes.

On the 16th, twenty-three horses contested the Wokingham Stakes, Mandarin winning. Monarch being 2nd, and Pearl Drop 3rd. The Hundred Pound Plate was won by Maybelle, and the Maiden Plate by Warren Hastings.

CRICKET.

There is great activity in the cricket field, on the 9th June, after three days' play, Gloucestershire beat Surrey by 10 wickets. The three Graces were in the winning team, but more than half the runs were secured by Gilbert and Townsend—86 and 88 respectively, in two innings. Hampshire beat Kent by 236 runs. In a contest between Oxford University and Gentlemen of England the former gained a decisive victory by 10 wickets. In a county match between Middlesex and Surrey, lasting three days, the former was victorious by 8 wickets. Mr. Ottaway, in Middlesex team, obtained 132 runs. Nottingham, in a single innings, defeated a Marylebone scratch team, after two innings, by 62 runs. Brighton has been the scene of a contest between Sussex and Gloucester, resulting in a victory for the latter by 131 runs. Mr. W. G. Grace contributed largely to the result with a score of 104 in the second innings. Derbyshire, in a single innings, has vanquished the Marylebone Cricket Club. After a double innings Cambridge University won three days' match with Surrey by 145 runs. Lancashire has obtained an easy victory over Kent without losing a wicket in their second innings. The Bar has beaten the Army by 8 wickets in two days' contest. In a match between Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities, the former won by 61 runs. In a three days' contest between Oxford and Cambridge, the latter won with 9 wickets to spare. Eton beat Manchester by one innings and 98 runs.

AQUATICS.

Two sculler's races for £200 have been rowed on the Thames between representatives of the North and South. On the 20th of June Thomas, of Hammersmith, beat Winslip, of Newcastle by 10 lengths; and on 22nd Higgins, of Shadwell, vanquished Boyd, of Gateshead, by seven lengths.

A sculling match has been arranged to come off on August 21, between Trickett and Lumsden, for £200 a side.

OBITUARY.

Lord Harlech, formerly Ormsby Gore; Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, suddenly aged 69; Henry Warwick Cole, Judge of Birmingham County Court, aged 68; Mr. Walter Thornbury, litterateur, aged 48; Vice-Admiral Goobey, aged 70; Professor Hang, Oriental scholar; Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland; Rev. John Kelly, Congregational minister, Liverpool; Rev. Samuel Romilly Hall, Wesleyan divine, aged 84; Lord Sandhurst; Robert Napier, shipbuilder of Glasgow,

aged 86; Matthew Noble, sculptor; Mrs. Eadale, only daughter of the poet Shelley; Major Dittus, secretary of the Church Association; Harriet Martineau, aged 74; Colonel Egerton Leigh, M.P.; Sir Frederick Shaw, recorder of Dublin; Countess Beauchamp; Signor Herari, suddenly; Casimir Perrier; Professor Malden, of London University.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FROM JULY 8 TO JULY 25.

Her Majesty the Queen is at Windsor. As a demonstration of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his return from India, H.R.H. reviewed 30,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, on the 1st instant.

Replying to a note from the Czar, Prince Milor has declared his inability to control the situation.

A most influential deputation of forty members, representing 571 gentlemen, waited upon Lord Derby on the 14th July, at the official residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of urging the neutrality of England in case of a general war.

In replying to the address from the deputation, Lord Derby said he concurred in its object. Her Majesty's Government had not there to take the initiative in the event of any general war, but because England and the Embassies of all countries were wishing to be armed to prevent the massacre of their subjects. A general war was, however, most improbable. France and Italy were not intending it, and Germany and her people had no direct interest in the war. England would not go to war. The position of Austria was peculiar, but her own self-interests were such as to dictate peace. A powerful party in Russia desired that the Empire of Slavonia should be under Russian guidance and influence, but that party was not in power. The Czar was a sincere lover of peace, and the state of the Russian finances and the extent of her recent conquests in Asia were also reasons for Russia not wishing war. His Lordship confirmed the Reichstadt telegram as to the policy of non-intervention to be followed by Russia and Austria, and added that nothing would be done without the concert of the Great Powers. England was striving to restrain the conflict to its present limits, and it would impress that view on others. He had no doubt of success, and the Government only desired fair play. They could not help the decay of Turkey. England had guaranteed against murder—not against suicide and sudden death. Mediation would be offered if opportunity occurred, which he said might be at hand shortly.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent at the Serbian Headquarters, the campaign appears to have collapsed; the Servians have abandoned the aggressive attitude, and are acting on the defensive. They are now fortifying Saitchar. A battle with the Turks is expected near Nis.

The latest Turkish official despatches report an engagement with the Montenegrins between Bejgin and Nevisague. The Turks claim the victory.

In an article published on the 1st instant, the *Nord Deutsche* declares that the Northern Powers have agreed in their views that the conflict against Turkey shall be localized.

The Prince of Milan has issued a war manifesto, in which he says that further moderation on the part of Serbia would be nothing less than cowardice. He justifies entering with his army into Bosnia in order to pacify the insurgents in that province. His ultimatum demanded the incorporation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia under the suzerainty of the Porte.

Prince Charles, in opening the Roumanian Chambers on the 3rd instant, proclaimed his neutrality.

Turkish details confirm the victory at Widdin, their army being now at Saitchar. The Servians on the other hand deny this, and claim a success on the frontier of Bosnia.

The Montenegrins have crossed the frontier near Grahovo, where there has been some indecisive fighting. There has been some sharp fighting at Belena, near the junction of the Drina and Save Rivers; the results are uncertain. The Montenegrins claim the capture of Fort Medun, near Podgoritz.

The Khedive is sending a contingent of regiments to Turkey.

A telegram from the seat of war was received in London on the 10th. It stated that severe fighting continues around the Serbian frontier. The accounts are conflicting; but it is evident that the Servians are not progressing, and that the losses on their side have been heavy.

The Turks announce that General Mehmet, with nine battalions, left Novitox yesterday, and attacked fifteen battalions of the Servians, who, however, eventually retreated on Yaval, leaving 1600 killed.

The Mahomedans are representing the rising of the Christians in Bulgaria. The *Daily News* published on Saturday, the 8th instant, some gross details, which Mr. Disraeli doubted. Referring to a question in Parliament on the 10th instant, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli both said that the Government awaited answers to an inquiry sent to Sir George Elliott at Constantinople. They hoped the details were overdrawn, but in the meanwhile Her Majesty's Government was urging the Porte to mitigate the severities practised by the Mahomedan populace towards the Christians.

Sir George Elliott reports from Constantinople that the accounts of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria have been overdrawn, and that the insurgents themselves appear to have invented them. The Porte sent a commission to summarily punish the offenders.

The Czar and the Emperor Joseph, of Austria, have agreed to a policy of non-intervention, reserving their right to mediate until the war shows some decisive results.

The Turks have retreated on Widdin. The inhabitants of the district are stated to be joining the Servians.

There has been some severe fighting at Podgoritz, the accounts of which are conflicting.

A commercial and political treaty has been concluded between Russia and Kashgar.

The Servians report further fighting, without any serious results. Both sides are reinforcing. The position of General Schernaieff is uncertain. In Montenegro the insurgent bands have occupied the ravines, and intercepted the roads towards Klek.

Telegrams from Bucharest, dated July 10, state that Roumania has commenced mobilising her troops, and called out her reserves. Prince Charles, in a memorandum to the great powers, claims virtual independence, and the

cession to Roumania of the delta of the Danube from Tulchid downwards.

The Prince of Milan in granting an interview to the newspaper correspondents, denied being instrumental to Russian designs, but that he was fighting for the emancipation of Posen and Herzegovina.

On the 18th July, the Turkish forces in Herzegovina had reached Blagai, close to Mostar, without being opposed.

A Roumanian circular explains that the mobilization of her troops is not intended to be warlike, but that the object is to strengthen her frontier corps.

A Grand Council of notables was held at Constantinople on July 20, under the auspices of the Porte, at which some elaborate reform schemes were promulgated.

On the 18th July, the Serbian army on the river Timoko attacked General Osman's position at Zavor; the Servians were repulsed with great loss and pursued by the Turks into Servia.

The Cape Town Assembly has formally declined to send delegates to the proposed Conference in London of the Colonies and States of South Africa.

Mr. Pierpoint, the newly appointed Minister from the United States, arrived in London on the 5th of July.

The Queensland mail was delivered on the 17th, and the *Frisko* mail on the 18th July.

Stoddart, the captain of the *Skerryvore*, has been acquitted.

The boiler of her Majesty's ironclad *Thunderer* exploded on her trial trip at Spithead, July 14th. 25 persons were killed and 53 wounded. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. 34 deaths have resulted.

The report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the cause and extent of the depreciation of silver has been presented; it attributes the fall to the enormous increase in the production of the mines in America; to the change of currency in Germany, and to fluctuations in the Indian trade. The committee do not suggest any remedy.

On 5th July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Rourke said he expected to receive Mr. Grosvenor's report by the next mail. Mr. Grosvenor, he was able to state, had met Mr. Wade at Shanghai.

Papers relating to the Extradition Treaty with the United States were presented to Parliament. Lord Derby, in a despatch to the Washington Government, dated 30th June, intimates the readiness of the British Government to consider a new and enlarged treaty between England and America.

The Duc Decazes, in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies, declared that the policy of France was solely domestic and pacific, and one of non-intervention in Eastern affairs.

The Turks were again attacked at Saitchar on the 12th. A large number were killed in this engagement. Victory was

W PRITCHARD will sell by auction at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, **TO-MORROW, Thursday, 17th** at 11 o'clock.
The remaining unsold portion of the above estate.

WANTED, Cooks, Landresses, and General Servants, small families. Sturges, Mrs. Shopshire, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS by the day, from 3 to 4 days a week. Hockley, Elfrath-st.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS; also, a Person, to wash by the day. Temperance House.

WANTED, a WAIRMAN, and Sculleryman. Temperance House, Pitt-street.

WANTED, private room WAITER. References. After 10. Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, Female ATTENDANT for Asylum. W. Brown, last door, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to clean offices. Apply Road and Co., 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong WOMAN for charring. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

board bedroom. 10 o'clock. Gatekeeper, Burwood

WANTED, Grooms and Coachmen that know town and country well. Apply to Labor Office, 195, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a young man, generally useful. Apply 11 o'clock, 54, King-st.

WANTED, a steady Man to drive a harness cab. Apply 17, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, Man for farmwork. Man to cut wood and firewood, milk and butter. Apply to Market-st.

WANTED, a handy Man, to repair HOUSES. Apply to P. Derry, 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a working HOUSEKEEPER: widowed, preferred, low wages; suburbs; no objection to one child.

WANTED, a good plain COOK and LAUNDRESS for a small family. Apply Mrs. Starin, 2, Elizabeth-street, Milton's Point, North Shore. Ferry paid.

WANTED, young Man as GROOM and to make a butler and a waiter. Apply to Mr. G. J. O'Connell, 10, Market-st.

WANTED, for Clydevale, near Riverstone, stevedores.

WANTED, a respectable male Man, A-GARDENER, to drive milk, and be generally useful. Personal references required. Apply Mrs. Broad, 155, Macarville street, North, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT, in a family of three, at Petersham. Apply at 149, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, Wednesday night.

WANTED, two first-class men, as GROOM and COACHMAN, must know town and suburbs, the highest wages and best accommodations allowed.

WANTED, Married Couple for a station, man must be able to plough and work on the station, the woman General Servant; 3 Female Cooks for the country. Box for particulars, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a smart intelligent YOUTH at once. Clark and Mowman, Commerce North.

DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM vacant at 2, Stanley

FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant, 10, Bridge street, near George street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, 6s per week board incl, 10, William street.

ALPHA HOUSE, Mares Park Road, back St. Matthew's Church, BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

LARGE FRONT ROOM to LET, 202, Castle street, near New Kent, 5s per week.

PUHA USE, post Moore's Lane, 202. - Respectable Boarding Establishment; exp. rooms; terms mod.

PARTMENTS - Two lod-room's vacant; one large and a very overlooking harbour. Harrison, Dawson & P.

PARTMENTS VACANT. Mr. Lodge's, 156, Macquarie street.

PARTMENTS now vacant, for families and gentlemen, at No. 4, Grosvenor terrace. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS with Board; also **SUITE.** 2
Maquarie-street North, near King-street.

A PARTMENTS s. e. c. for families and gentlemen, at Sandringham House, 140, Castle-street, North.

A PARTMENTS vacant at **PEMBROKE HOUSE**, 10, Queen-street, North.

A PARTMENT for a single person, at Bedford House; single room, bath, piano. 21, Wynyard-square.

A PARTMENTS vacant; Board optional; bath, piano. 12, Finsbury-street, Hyde Park.

A PARTMENT vacant, with or without board. Mrs. J. H. B. 10, Bedford-street, Strand.

KNOTT HOUSE—Private Boarding Establishment, 50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square. A. Caser.

A T WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-bell, 4—APARTMENT S. vacant. Mrs. Cooper.

A BACHELOR house in the vicinity of Darling Point, for a single person, with or without board, willing to join him; expenses moderate. Address Home, Box 220.

BED and SITTING ROOM, furnished; balcony, bath

Board of kitchen. 333, Burgo-street, Darghurst.

Board and Residence for families and single persons. 10, St. James-street, Darghurst.

Board and Residence, families and single persons. 7, James-street.

Broomed.—Wanted to rent or purchase comfortable bed and sitting room, with small black of land, Glaholme.

Bedroom and parlour board, in the neighbourhood of Stury Hills, required by a young lady engaged in business. Address, sending terms &c., G. Z., 10, St. James-street, Darghurst.

Comfortable Apartments, one of kitchen, in private family. Apply Miss A. Oxford-street.

Front Halcyon Room, furnished, 3, Nithsdale-street, off Love-pool-street, Hyde Park.

Furnished Parlour and Bedroom, bath and W.C., N. 10, St. James-street, Darghurst.

FURNISHED from ROOM; use of Singer's machine
suit respectable young person. 521. Macquarie-st.

FURNISHED BEDROOM. For a gentleman, with or without partial board; baths. 261, Boston-st., Wilmot.

HOME. With every comfort, family or gentleman—clean, bath, etc. Apply Gatekeeper, Burwood road, Walsley.

MILAN. Mr. Wargstaff has Suites Furnished Apartments to L.E.T. without board; formerly H. Milan.

NEPEAN HOUSE. PENRITH. Mr. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families in a large and comfortable house in a healthy locality, only ten minutes' drive from the Penrith Station. Terms on application. Use of boats and buggy free.

PRIVATE BOARD & Residence. Small front room vacant. 207, Macquie-st., nr. Domain entrance.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence. Mile North. 238, Dalriagh's Road. Vacancies for 2 gentlemen.

gentleman, or 2 gentlemen 143. Bourke-st., Wooll.

MAIL FURNISHED FOR gentlemen; terms moderate.

TO LET, furnished, a large double ROOM, with use of kitchen. 297, Kent-street, one door from Market-street.

TO LET, nice front BEDROOM, use of kitchen rent 7s 6d per week. 77, Gt. Leab. Road.

TO LET, a large front ROOM, furnished, for married couple, 29, Faversham-street.

VACANCY for gentlemen Messrs. Butler's, London House, 148, Gt. Leab. street, opp. Dr. Mottill's.

VACANCIES for boarders, near Butt's, 4, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill, near Butt's Hotel.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen; dining and sitting room, 24, Wyke-street, Weymouth.

VACANCIES for boarders in newly furnished house Bath and Piano. 69, William-street.

WIDOW LADY, without family, wishes to LET

ferred. For address, 23, Botany-street, near Oxford-street.

90, ELIZABETH-STREET North—Comfortable HOME for gentlemen and married couples.

A GENTLEMAN requires Board and Residence in private family: sends no prof. N. E. HERALD.

A GENTLEMAN wants a Furnished BEDROOM with a Bath Room, near the Post Office, Surrey Hills preferred. Address S. B. H., HERALD OFFICE.

R EQUIRED. HOME (private, by two gentlemen) (general): must state terms. % General Post Office.

W ANTED to rent, HOUSE, of about 8 rooms, and garden of more than 10 acres, of good soil, near the City of Sydney. George Anderson, Botany and Waverley streets, Waverley.

TO LET

A SIX-ROOMED balcony HOUSE on LEF; 16 years' lease; on the South-east, of Campbell-st.

SHFIELD.—To LET, ROSE COTTAGE, 4 room kitchen, servant's room, pantry, laundry, large shed.

A PRETTY detached Villa RESIDENCE to let furnished, a few miles from town, containing 8 good rooms, besides servants' apartments, coach-house and stable garden and paddock; 7/6 per annum the door. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's chambers.